



T U E S D A Y, OCTOBER 15, 1771.

JOSEPH ATKINSON,

At his Store next Door but one to the New Exchange, on the North Side of Broad-street, is just arrived from London, in the Ship Portland, Capt. Wilson, in which, and the Ship Lawrence, Capt. Sherlock, from Liverpool,

HAS imported a new and general Assortment of EUROPEAN MANUFACTORIES, of the latest Patterns and newest Articles, in the Mercery, Linen, Woollen, Haberdashery, Hosiery, and Millinery Branches, Mens Beaver, and Felt Hats, Ironmongery and Cutlery, Grocery, Pewter, and Tin Ware, &c. assorted and purchased immediately of the different Manufacturers at Home, with various Kinds of India Silk Pieces, Muslin, China, Spices, &c. bought from the Company's Ware-Houses, which he will have ready unpacked by Monday the 21st of OCTOBER Instant, and will sell them at the very lowest saving Price for CASH, and in Proportion for short Credit, and in Barter for the Produce of Rice, Indica, or Deer Skins, &c. for Exportation, as he is sensible that the Goodness, Cheapness, and Choice of all Kinds of Goods engage the quickest Sale, particular Care will be taken always to support that Recommendation, and a regular Supply constantly kept up of the following, and other Articles, in their Season, in Use in CAROLINA.

SUPERFINE Broad Cloth, black, Raven grey, scarlet, white, blue, green, drab, and new Spring colours, with all Trimmings to suit.
German Serges. Striped Linseys.
White, black, blue, and green Flannels.
Negro Clothing. Striped Negro Blankets.
Bed Blankets, 8, 9, & 10-4th.
Tammies, Durants and Shalloons.
Black, blue, and Pink half Yard and half Ell Calamancoes.
Checked, striped, and plain mixed Camblets, from 6 s. 6 d. to 12 s. the Yard.
Black Bombazines.
Checked, plain, and striped half Ell and three Quarter Silk Lutestrings.
White, green, blue, yellow, and black Perfians.
Half Ell and Three-quarter figured Satins and Modes.
Spotted Satins. Flowered Sarcenets.
Black and white laced Satins.
Half Ell and Three-quarter figured Alamode Linings.
India Perfian Tafetas, light and drab Colours.
Rich black, mazarine, sky, and cloth Colour China Tafetas.
Striped Gingham.
Spotted Bandano Silk Handkerchiefs. Romall ditto.
Black Bandano Handkerchiefs and Cravats. Nankeens.
Negligee Lutestring, and Malabar-Silk Handkerchiefs.
Striped and checked Mozeens for Gowns and Waistcoats.
Checked and striped Damascus.
Broadened Shapes for Waistcoats.
Irish Linen from 7 s. to 45 s. the Yard, and Irish 9-8th and Ell wide Sheeting, all of this Year's Bleach.
Ell wide and 9-8th Russia Sheeting.
Diaper Table Cloths and Napkins. Huckaback.
5-4th, 6-4th, and 8-4th Damask Table Cloths, fringed.
Clouting Diaper. Garlix Wrappers. Dowlas.
White and dyed Russia Drabs. Superfine bleached ditto.
Raven Duck. Princes Linen.
Blue, purple, and chints coloured Cottons.
Dark and light full Chints Copper Plates, and fancy ground printed Calicoes. Copper Plate Furniture ditto.
Crimson, blue, green, yellow, and white Furniture Checks.
Fine striped and flowered bordered Lawn Handkerchiefs.
Linen 3-4th, and 7-8th Check ditto.
Superfine Yard and 7-8th Linen Checks.
Three-quarters ditto.
Yard and 3-8th Cotton Checks.
Yard wide and 7-8th ditto.
Striped Hollands.
Six-fourth, 7-4th, and 8-4th Bed Bunts.
Nine and Ten-quarter Counterpanes.
Yard wide and Six-quarter Book Muslins.
Pistol and long Lawns. Clear Lawns.
Seven-eighth Cambricks of all Prices. Yard wide ditto.
Thickets, Pillow Fustians, dyed and white Jeans.
Yard and half, and Yard wide figured Dimities.
Half Ell Dutch, and superfine corded ditto.
Yard wide India Dimities.
Black, blue, and green Velvets and Ververets.
Jennets. Leopardines.
English, Scotch, and Irish Osnaburgs.
Filleting and white Icle.
Holland and Carnation Tapes.
Striped Tapes and Beggars Icle.
Sprig Pretties.
Ladies Muslin Handkerchiefs, Aprons, Ruffles and Tuckers, trimmed and scolloped.
Minionet Lace ditto, set in Queen's Net.
Mecklen Lace ditto, set in Net Gauze.
Suite of Blond Lace Ruffles and Tuckers.
Full dressed Caps, Flies, Hoods, &c. Undressed ditto.
Satin and Sarcenet Capuchins and Cloaks, of all Colours, and newest Fashions.
Black Mourning ditto, trimmed with Love.
Satin and Silk Hats and Bonnets, of different Colours, and newest Patterns.
Cane and Chip Hats.
Sleeve Knots and Stomachers, full trimmed with Ribbons and artificial Flowers.
Satin and Mode quilted Petticoats with Borders.
Stuff quilted ditto of various Colours.
Gentlemen's laced Ruffles.
Womens and Childrens Mourning and fancied Fans.
Quilted Childrens Caps. Figured ditto.
Black plain Boys Caps.
Ditto trimmed with Gold and Silver.
Ditto blue, trimmed with Silver.
Ribbons, a large Assortment of plain, coloured, fashionable, striped and figured.
Black and white Cyprus Paris Net, spotted and sprigged Gauze.
Gauze Handkerchiefs, plain and coloured striped Borders.
Black and white Cargut.
Black, Blond, and Thread Laces, of all Prices, from 3 s. to 40 s. the Yard.
Mold and Wire Shirt and Waistcoat Buttons.
Scarlet Cloth Cloaks and Cardinals.

Dutch Lace, Galloons and Ferrets.
Quality, Shoe binding, and Gartering.
Womens Calamanco Shoes and Pumps.
Mens Leather Shoes and Channel Pumps.
Childrens Morocco ditto.
Best London Pins, loose and in sheets.
Whitechapel and common Needles.
Steel tempered knitting ditto.
Ladies black Hair Pins.
Trimmings of various Kinds for Negligees.
Men and Womens Kid Gloves and Mitts.
Ditto's white grained Lamb ditto.
Wash Leather, Beaver, and coloured ditto.
Coloured and white Threads, and Scotch ditto.
Flourishing Threads.
Sewing Silks.
Men and Womens Silk, Cotton, and Thread Hosi, ribbed, plain, and marble.
Silk Breeches Pieces.
Superfine six Thread Worsted ditto.
Womens Silk Gloves.
Mens fine Beaver Hats.
Men and Boys Felt ditto.
Oil Silk Umbrelloes.
Green Silk, and Oil Cloth ditto.
Scented and plain Hair Powder.
Silver plated Tea Kitchens.
Ditto fluted, and hollow Foot Candlesticks.
Ditto square Tea Cansisters.
Ditto Coffee Pots.
Waiters and Bottle Stands.
Butter Boats and Salts, with purple Glasses.
Tankards and Pints.
Punch Ladles.
Lables for Bottles, &c.
Pewter Plates, both shallow and deep.
Ditto two Quart, three Pint, and one Quart Basons.
Ditto Wash Hand Basons.
Hard Metal Soup, Table and Tea Spoons.
Ditto Chamber Pots, and Stool Pans.
Ditto Tankards, Pints and Half Pints.
Ditto Mugs and Porringers.
Ditto Tureens and Cullenders.
Ditto Coffee Pots and Ink Stands.
Ditto Cullenders.
Ditto Hoghead and Butt Cranes.
Tin Quart, Pint, and Half Pint Pots.
Ditto Sauce Pans, with and without Covers.
Ditto Tea Kettles and Pudding Pans.
Ditto Fish Kettles and Cullenders.
Ditto Candlesticks and Lanthorns.
Ditto Black Jacks, Bread and Nutmeg Graters.
Ditto Two Pound, one Pound, half Pound, and four Oz. Tea Canisters.
Ditto Dripping Pans and Basting Ladles.
Ditto Pepper Boxes, Funnels, and Tinder Boxes.
Glass Street Lamps.
Locks, Hinges, and Sad Irons.
Shovels, Tongs, and Screws.
Green and white Ivory, Stag, Ebony, and red Wood Table Knives and Forks.
Cases of Ditto.
Penknives of all Kinds sorted, Cutteau, Pruning, and Butchers Knives. Buffalo and Stag Pocket Knives.
Best Cast Steel and common Razors.
Scissors and Steel Snuffers.
Pinchbeck, Steel, Metal, and Mourning Shoe and Knee Buckles.
Braid Lock Cocks.
Cork Screws, Seals, and Watch Keys.
Japanned and Paper Snuff Boxes.
Mock Garnet, and Wax Necklaces.
Powder Flasks and Shot Belts.
Gilt Paper Looking Glasses and Tumbles.
Combs of different Sorts, ditto in Cases.
Curling Tongs and Pinching Irons.
Tea Tongs, Japanned and Tin Nutmeg Graters.
Full Sets of Table Tea China.
Small and large Cups and Saucers.
Bowls, Basons, Salad Dishes, and Soup Plates.
Fowling Pieces from 5 l. to 45 l. each.
Long Barreled Guns for shooting.
Powder and Shot.
Porter and Port Wine.
Tobacco and Pipes.
Brooms and Scrubbing Brushes.
Cloth, Tooth, and Buckle ditto.
Japanned Bread Baskets with Handles.
Bohea, Green, and Hyson Tea.
Coffee and Chocolate.
Single refined Leaf Sugar.
Poland Starch, Stone Blue, and Smalts.
Mustard and Snuff in Bottles.
Jarr and Sun Raisins, Currants, and Sugar Candy.
Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, and Nutmegs.
Kirby's best Fish Hooks of different Sizes, &c. &c.

L O N D O N, AUGUST 12.
SATURDAY some important dispatches arrived at Lord Suffolk's Office in Cleveland Row, from the Earl of Stomont, his Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Vienna, which were forwarded by a Messenger to his Majesty at Richmond.

Saturday Dr. Solander and Mr. Banks, accompanied by Sir John Pringle, by his Majesty's order, attended at Richmond, and had the honour of having a private conference with his Majesty on the discoveries they made on their late voyage.

Saturday morning an express was sent off for the Court of Versailles.

The Duke of Gloucester sets out for Portsmouth this morning to embark on his intended tour, as soon as the wind serves. His Royal Highness is attended by Major General Harvey, Adjutant General; Colonel Desaguliers, Chief of Artillery; Lieutenant Colonel Rainford, and Major Haywood, his R. H. Equeries.

It is said that Mr. Lyttelton's letters of recall (from Lisbon) are made out, and will be sent to him by the next packet.

It is certain, that the heads of a bill are framing for the approbation of the legislature, to put a total stop to the pernicious practices of engrossing and foretelling.

It is confidently reported, that a secret expedition of importance is now in agitation between the states of Holland and the court of Berlin.

Extract of a Letter from Vienna, dated July 23.

"The Austrian troops have taken possession of the Palatinate of Cracovia, and of the district of Sandomir in Poland; they have got 234 villages and 15 towns; the pretext of the Court of Vienna for this invasion is, that having ancient claims to those parts of Poland, they ought not to suffer the subjects to be oppressed by the troubles which desolate their kingdom, whilst they are waiting for the return of peace to make good their claims, and to regain what did belong to that Court.

"Gen. Torreck, who commands our troops in Poland, administers the oath, as he makes his advances, to all persons of every rank and condition, as subjects to their Imperial Majesties. The representation of some of the nobles of Poland to the court on this head have been ineffectual. The troops of a certain power in Germany are making equal advances on their side; the purpose of these movements cannot continue a secret much longer."

Tuesday the Court of Directors of the East-India house took up the following twenty-five ships for the present season, viz. the Granby, Johnston; new Ship, Capt. Monney, for China; directly, new Ship, Capt. Hamilton; Lioness, Larkins, for Madras, Coast and China; Fox, Mitchell; Norfolk, Bugeany; Earl of Ashburnham, Pearce; Earl of Lincoln, Todd; Duke of Grafton, Sampson, for Coast and China; new Ship, Capt. Fortescue; Havana, White, for Bencoolen and China; Tricon, Elphinston; Greenwich, Carr, for Madras, Coast and Bay; Prince of Wales, Court; Anson, Lennet; Duke of Albany, Stewart; Nottingham, Stokes; Neptune, Ogle, for Coast and Bay; Royal Charlotte, Clements, for Bombay and China; Britannia, Rous; Devonshire, Horre; Hector, Williams; Speaker, Scott, for Bombay; Duke of Cumberland, Savage, for Madras and Bombay; and Earl of Middlesex, Robert, for St. Helena and Bencoolen.

AUGUST 13. A secret Messenger, charged with important dispatches, arrived on Saturday night at the Spanish Ambassador's, and on Sunday he set out on his return to Madrid.

The Suite of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester will, beside General Harvey, Colonel Desaguliers, Col. Rainford, and Major Haywood, consist of a Surgeon, two Gentlemen Ushers, and eight livery servants, grooms, &c.

We are informed, that his Royal Highness will not travel under the title of Duke of Gloucester, but in the character of Earl of Connaught; in order to avoid, as much as possible, the fatiguing ceremonial people of the highest rank are obliged to submit to.

The last letters from the East-Indies, mention, that every thing was as yet peaceable in that quarter, but Heider Ally had a more numerous army on foot than ever, which he could draw together in twenty-four hours.

We hear from Amsterdam, that the Aurora frigate, with the Supervisors on-board, soon after having left the Cape of Good Hope, by some accident took fire and sunk immediately, and all on board perished. Besides the above gentlemen, there was on board the celebrated astronomer, William Hirst, who observed the Transit of Venus over the Sun's disk in the year 1761, at Madras, and several other persons of note.

AUGUST 14. For some days past the Clerks in the Secretaries of States Office have been closely employed in transacting some affairs of great importance, which at present remain a profound secret, and an extra number of Messengers have been ordered to attend on the occasion.

The Earl of Suffolk, Secretary of State for the Northern Department, has taken a house at Acton, being more contiguous to his Office than his Country Seat, where he proposes to reside occasionally, for the more immediate dispatch of business relative to his department.

Sir George Colebrooke, and several other gentlemen of large fortune, are now embarked in an American plan of such extensive importance, that the gain or the loss must be prodigious; and therefore we may conclude the prospect extremely flattering indeed, when on such conditions they are induced to become adventurers.

Lady Waldegrave is to reside at Kensington Palace, during the Duke of Gloucester's absence from England.

The Britannia, Collinson, arrived on Monday night from Gibraltar, brings intelligence, that the Spaniards have thrown into the garrison of Ivica ten battalions of infantry, and are exporting from Cadix several tons of ordnance stores for the above place, which are undergoing a considerable augmentation and repair.

The following Intelligence from Paris, says a correspondent, may be depended on as authentic: The Court has given orders for four regiments of cavalry to be quartered immediately within that city. One regiment to be on guard at a time within the King's Palace. The King of France has not stirred out of his chamber, excepting to his chapel and to the council room, for above these ten days past. Some very important discoveries relative to the designs against the King's person are just come to light.

The company at the Mansion-house was very numerous yesterday; the Egyptian-hall was full, as was also the long parlour;

Alderman Trevellick's Lady did the honours of the table at Lady May's dinner, there were only seven of the Court of Aldermen present, viz. Aldermen Kane, Trevellick, Edalle, Nash, Shakespear, Piers and Wilkin. In the place of confectionary was a representation of the Tower.

We hear the Committee of the Livery lately appointed, intend to make a thorough search into the city records, as well as into the history of this country since William the Conqueror, in order to be fully informed of the Rights of Englishmen.

There are at this time nine hundred and sixty-five city by-laws unrevoked.

The Favorite Betty, Herbert, from Barbados to Georgia, founded at sea the 1st of July, in lat. 27, long. 82, W. The crew were taken up by Captain Roly, of the Generous Friends, who is arrived at Portsmouth from South Carolina.

Sunday last, at a church at the west end of the town, the prayers of the congregation were desired for a disobedient wife.

August 19. The intended tour of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester is first to Lisbon, from thence to Gibraltar and Minorca, where his Highness proposes to continue some time, and will take a survey of the fortifications and forts, &c. from thence he will go to Leghorn, and lastly to Genoa.

Orders are sent to Ireland for a stop to be put to the exportation of salt provisions to the ports of France or Spain, or the islands in the West-Indies belonging to those two powers.

The King of Spain has taken up above twenty Dutch vessels of burthen in the Texel, for the purpose of exporting stores to the Mediterranean and West-Indies, and has ordered the island of Majorca, in the Mediterranean, (about twenty leagues from Minorca) to be fortified and repaired in a very ample manner, great quantities of building materials and stores having lately been exported from Spain for that purpose.

Letters from Ancona, dated July 17, say, "Advices from Spain mention, that they are recruiting men all over the kingdom to form new regiments, and that a Spanish Squadron of eight ships of the line and four frigates is actually cruising in the Mediterranean to protect the trade of that nation."

The ball at the Mansion-house on Tuesday night, was opened about nine o'clock, by Alderman Shakespear and the Lady of Alderman Trevellick. The dancing continued till a little after three o'clock; and soon after four the whole company departed, greatly pleased with the elegance of the entertainment, &c.

There were just one hundred and eighty Common-Councillors at the entertainment at the Mansion-house on Tuesday, most of whom brought their Ladies with them.

A young gentleman, who happened to get a little top-heavy at the Mansion-house on Tuesday night, strayed into a dark room, and finding that somebody affronted him, drew his sword on his supposed antagonist, and run it through the glass door of a book-case, which so frightened him, that he ran precipitately out, and told the servants to fetch a surgeon, as he had wounded a man.

The following fact, we are told, may be depended on:—After Dr. J. had written his last pamphlet, called "Falkland's Island," Lord N. personally waited on him, with a message from his M. to know what compliment he should pay him. J. paused for some time, and at last replied,—"I am too old and lazy for office, my Lord." It is your convenience, Doctor, returned his Lordship, we would consult; "then make my three hundred a year five, (says the Doctor) and you may keep the key of the Treasury unenvied."—He had his wish, for the appointment was made out the following week.

Lady W. has declared to a particular friend, that she does not expect his R. H. will return alive.

There never was a Sovereign of this kingdom either glorious or happy, without appearing tenderly careful of the people's rights; nor can any Administration ever obtain stability, without first obtaining the confidence of their fellow-subjects. The English pay enormous taxes cheerfully, because they are imposed by law, but never forgive an infringement on their privileges, or a palpable perversion of justice.

Lord Mansfield has repeatedly observed of late, that in contending for the freedom of the press, the people have really lost it. The public prints (says his Lordship) are absolutely under a popular imprimatur; and the directors of the several newspapers are obliged, against their own conviction, to pandar to the prejudices of the times, for fear of decreasing the number of their purchasers.

"A change of the Ministry, notwithstanding the reports of the day, is not at all probable; because opposition is greatly enabled by a number of defections; because the complaint of grievances is stale, and because, if the Ministry were able to keep the field political against a formidable foe, they are certainly able to maintain it now, against a vanquished enemy." Such was the language of a distinguished lawyer-dilettante yesterday at St. James's, and, in our opinion, there is no little force in his arguments.

The fable of the Frog and the Log was lately introduced into the Cabinet, and the necessity of playing the Stork strongly insisted upon by a Lawyer of distinguished abilities.

Count Malzahn, the Prussian Minister, has lately had several conferences with Lord Chatham at Hayes; and from some things which have dropped, it is thought that a new alliance will be proposed at the meeting of Parliament with the Northern Eagle, in order to secure the tranquillity of Europe.

Extract of a Letter from Complaine, July 25. "We have not been so dismal a journey as this these thirty years past; every thing here breathes melancholy and poverty. The King kills time partly by hunting, public dinners, going to church, playing with his grand-daughters, and distilling plants. His daughters amuse themselves with seeing nuns take the habit; and in meditation on continency. His grand-sons yawn over the lessons of their Messies and Governors; his grand-daughters play with their babies, until they can get some of their own. No more camps, no more festivals, and scarce any foreigners. Half the town is empty and desolate; Princes of the Blood are as rare here as Kings in Holland; this vacuum depopulates half the town and ruins the inhabitants, who have no other harvest than this journey. They are determined to present a petition to the King, to obtain a gratuity or an indemnification, without which they cannot possibly pay their taxes."

It is the opinion of many persons acquainted with the Mississippi, that Administration has been much to blame in neglecting a settlement on that river; as such a settlement, besides its numerous commercial advantages, would form a strong frontier for West-Florida; which, in the present state of things, will be instantly wrested from us upon the first disagreement with Spain, and open the enemy an easy passage into the Back-settlements of our American colonies.

August 18. Orders are given for the third, fifteenth, twentieth, and forty-third regiments of foot, to hold themselves in readiness to march for Portsmouth, where they are to embark for the West-Indies.

According to private letters from Paris, a discovery of the last importance had just been made reflecting the underhand and secret practices of a certain powerful Court, in fomenting the present unhappy and intestine divisions of France.

Letters from Madrid say, that no less than four Counters arrived in that capital from Paris on the 22nd of last month, and that the following morning a grand council was held upon the subject of their dispatches, which did not break up till late in the evening.

Wednesday Admiral Sir Peter Devels went to Richmond to take leave of his Majesty; and on Monday he will proceed on his voyage to the Mediterranean in the Trident, with some other men of war.

Yesterday Lieutenant Cook of the Royal Navy, who failed round the Globe with Messrs. Selander, Banks, &c. was presented to his Majesty by Lord Sandwich, and had the honour of pre-

senting to his Majesty a complete journal of the said voyage, which were graciously received, and at the same time he was presented with a Captain's Commission.

Yesterday morning an express arrived at the office of Admiralty, from the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Squadron stationed at Gibraltar and the Mediterranean.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, August 14.

"Yesterday about one o'clock his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester arrived here, attended by General Harvey, Colonel Desaguliers, and Major Haywood; he was saluted by the garrison upon his entrance into the town; his Royal Highness proceeded immediately to Spithead in a barge, with the Royal Standard on board, the different forts saluted him as he passed, as did the ships at Spithead twice, and otherwise shewed him all the honours his high rank demanded. The Venus, as soon as his Royal Highness was received on board, got under sail and proceeded directly for Lisbon, in company with the Alarm, Captain Jervis."

August 19. We hear that two experienced engineers are gone to Ireland, to take a survey of the state of the fortifications in that kingdom.

It is said that a new general survey will be taken the ensuing winter of all his Majesty's forests, chaces and parks, and of the timber growing thereon; of which an exact report is to be made.

Orders are sent to Deptford for building four new frigates of 28 guns each.

Major Thomas Whitmore, brother of the late William Whitmore, Esq; who was Member for Bridgnorth in Shropshire, and Warden of the Mint, has declared himself a candidate for the said borough.

Lord Onslow lies dangerously ill at his seat at Clandon, and it is believed, cannot possibly recover. The title will come to the Right Hon. George Onslow, Esq; one of the Knights of the Shire for the county of Surry.

The Hon. Thomas Howard, the Hon. Peter King, and Sir Joseph Mawbey, Bart. will be candidates, in case of vacancy, to represent the county of Surry in Parliament.

At the feast at the Mansion-house last Tuesday, there were set on the tables in the Egyptian-hall and in another room 463 dishes, exclusive of the desert and confectionary.

It is known that within these few weeks not less than 3000 sheep have been privately sent to France.

The last letters from the Straights seem to hint, that it has been discovered that Ali Bey, the Conqueror of Egypt, is secretly assisted with arms, &c. by Russia.

The beaux and belles in this kingdom never seem to agree in fashions; what one chuses the other dislikes. When the men are all waist, the women have no waist at all; when the men cut their hair and hats close to their heads, the women raise theirs to the sky; their shoes too the same, the women's feet are raised with high heels, and covered with shoe and ribbon, while the men have scarce buckles, heels, or shoes to their feet.

A Colonel, nearly related to a noble family, played so deep at the card-table last Tuesday night, that it is said he will be obliged to sell his commission to pay his debts of honour.

Promoted.] Lewis Valentine Fufer, Esq; to a majority in the 60th regiment of foot, or Royal Americans.

August 20. A commission has passed the great seal for appointing Charles Proby, Esquire, Comptroller of Victualling Accounts of the Navy.

As many people are subject to cramps when they go to bathe, or swim, which often endangers, and sometimes proves fatal to them; it is recommended to all who into the water, to tie ligatures moderately tight round their legs, a little below the knee, as a certain means to prevent the cramp.

An expression of the young Prince of Wales deserves to be written in gold: Speaking lately about the times to Lord Holdernesse, he said, "It was very foolish ever to think of force against the people, since they will do any thing for him who only gains their affections."

It is an admirable observation of a political writer, that the happiness of the people is the sole end of instituting Government; the Government therefore that corrupts one part of the nation to enslave the other, is dishonourable, and should be opposed as an open enemy to the interests of human society.

Though Lord North is gone down to his seat at Dillington for a few weeks, he is not gone down to be idle; he has taken a variety of plans and schemes with him to consider, which the continual interruptions in town would not allow him to weigh with proper deliberation.

The Lords of the Treasury, in order to encourage the officers of the crown in America to a faithful discharge of their duty, have it in consideration to appoint some of the most approved Commissioners of the Customs from Boston to be Commissioners in England and Ireland. The integrity of these gentlemen frequently endangered their lives, as the pious Bostonians make it meritorious to evade all the commercial imposts of the mother country.

A correspondent observes, that the whole business of parliament is now a private quarrel about places; the session opens and the Minister is attacked; the attack produces a defence; the defence opens fresh sources of accusation; and the prorogation arrives before any thing of consequence can possibly be done for the real advantage of the people.

It was a frequent saying with that profound politician Machiavel, that free states should frequently recur to their original principles; because the imperceptible innovations of time have a manifest tendency to undermine the constitution. A reference to the original principles of the British government was never more necessary than at this moment, for it is unhappily too evident that time has made many dangerous innovations.

Nothing is so frequent with ministerial writers, as to say, when the people complain of grievances, that our neighbours are in a worse situation than ourselves; this, however, is a miserable consolation; we find no satisfaction in the distresses of others, and as we pay immense sums to procure happiness, have certainly a right to find fault, where we are loaded with nothing but misfortune.

The French, notwithstanding the disorders of their government at home, have for some time been collecting a considerable force in the island of Mauritius, which they give out to form a settlement at Madagascar: Now if they have nothing more really in view, true policy calls upon this nation to obstruct their design, as it is pregnant with many dangers to the commerce of England.

CHARLES-TOWN, OCTOBER 15.

STEPHEN TINKER, Master of the Brig Lucretia, belonging to New-London, and bound to Antigua, on the 9th of September, in Lat. 31, Long. 63, met with a violent Hurricane, that continued two Days, without intermission, which obliged him to cut away his Masts, and was left a perfect wreck; in this deplorable situation, on the 23d, providentially fell in with the Ship St. George, Collin McAlpine, Master, bound in here, who gave him all the Assistance in his Power, but the shattered Condition of the Vessel, obliged him and his Crew to quit her, after taking out such Things for the Benefit of the Owners, as the Ship could take on board.

On the 4th of August last, Capt. Adam Bachop, being in a Pilot Boat off the Mosquitoes, met with a hard Gale of Wind, which dismasted the Vessel, and forced her on a Reef, where she beat to Pieces; the Captain was unfortunately drowned.

On Wednesday last the Brig Nott, Edward North, Master, arrived here from Jamaica, who informs, that on the 3d of September, they had several very severe Shocks of an Earthquake at that Place, which put the Inhabitants into the greatest Confusion, not having felt so severe a one since the great Earthquake, which demolished the Town of Kingston.

The same Day the Ship Portland, James Wilson, Master, arrived here from London, in whom came Passengers, Mr. Joseph Atkinson, Merchant, Mr. John Morris, Son of John Morris, Esq; Comptroller of his Majesty's Customs for this Port, and sundry others.

Friday last his Majesty's Ship Tartar, Capt. Meadows, sailed for Boston.

The same Day the Schooner Broton-Island Packet, Peter Bachop, Master, arrived here from St. Augustine, in whom came Passengers, Mr. Darby Pendergraft, Mr. Shubrick, jun. Capt. John Doran, Mr. Levett, and others.

Dr. Haley, who has been some Time absent on Account of an Affair of Honour, has voluntarily surrendered himself to take his Trial at the General Sessions, which begins on Monday next.

Yesterday his Majesty's Sloop Martin, Thomas Heyward, Esq; Commander, arrived here from Boston.

His Excellency Governor Wright, arrived at Portsmouth on the 18th of August, from his Government of Georgia.

The Beaufain, Curling; Montagu, Pickles; Nancy, White; and Yorick, Papley, were to sail from London for this Port, in all August; and the Polly, Rainsier, for this Port and Georgia, the same Time.—The Esther, Johnson; and George, Regan, for St. Augustine, in all August; and the Africa, Thomas; Chester, Lockyer; and Mobile, Snow, for Pensacola, the same Time.

Arrivals from this Port. The Milford, Levitt, at Cowes.—The Heart of Oak, Gunn, at London.—The Mary, Spurrier, at Portsmouth.—His Majesty's Ship Gibraltar, Sir Thomas Rich, Commander; and Viper Sloop, Captain Porter, at Boston.

DIED.] Mrs. Perry, Wife of Josiah Perry, Esq;—Captain Henry Rogers.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ENTRIES INWARD.		
8th. Sloop Dispatch, Silvester Thompson,	Cape-Fear, N. C.	
9th. Schooner Tryall, Restcome Standford,	Rhode-Island	
Schooner Dispatch, Benjamin Minor,	New-Province	
Ship St. George, Collin McAlpine,	Bristol	
10th. Ship Portland, James Wilson,	London	
Brig Nott, Edward North,	Jamaica	
11th. Schooner Broton-Island Packet, P. Bachop,	St. Augustine	
14th. Schooner Nancy, James Punchard,	Salem, N. E.	
Sloop Mary, Ephraim Eve,	Nevis	
ENTRIES OUTWARD.		
9th. Brig Prince of Wales, William Moore,	Philadelphia	
Sloop Friendship, Beth Winslow,	Rhode-Island	
10th. Sloop Sally, Jesse Hunt,	New York	
11th. Schooner Savannah Packet, John Turner,	Georgia	
CLEARED FOR DEPARTURE.		
8th. Sloop Friendship, John Dickenson,	Barbados	
Sloop Sukey & Nancy, Thomas Newbold,	St. Kitts	
9th. Sloop Friendship, Seth Winslow,	Rhode-Island	
11th. Schooner Adventure, Clement Conyers,	Antigua	
Sloop Young-Hercules, Duncan McNeil,	Dominica	
Schooner Savannah Packet, John Turner,	Georgia	
12th. Brig Duke of Athol, Robert Grinley,	Cowes	
Sloop Dispatch, Silvester Thompson,	Cape-Fear, N. C.	
14th. Sloop Sally, Jesse Hunt,	New York	
Brig Prince of Wales, William Moore,	Philadelphia	

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAM SCOTT, jun.
Has just imported in the Portland, Captain Wilson, from LONDON, the following Articles, viz.

FASHIONABLE BROAD CLOTHS, with Linings, Bath coating, best London duffels and bed blankets, German serges, shallots, durants, tammies, calaminces, ready made cloaths, flannels, striped and plain cambrics, black uffel, dowlas, purple and white cottons, dark ground ditto, blue and white bed patterns, chints, coloured ditto, dove coloured ditto, black India Persians, black flowered satin, black figured mode, black snail, crow coloured sewing silk, Italian hat craps, black figured mode cardinals, rich black fl. wored satin cloaks and hats, scarlet cardinals, callamanco and ruffel quilted petticoats, gold and silver buttons, mens fashionable hats; men, women, and childrens wooled hofe of all sorts, milled caps; men, women, and childrens leather shoes, black callamanco pumps, ratins and currants, felt petre, sweet oil, Crawley's broad hose, falling axes, chamber dogs, shovel and tonga, bellows, black silk c. avats and handkerchiefs; men, women, and childrens leather gloves and mitts, which, with a variety of other articles, he will dispose of very reasonably at his store on the Bay.

FRANCIS & THOMAS GUERIN,
HAVING entered into the **FACTORAGE BUSINESS,** will be much obliged to their Friends for the disposal of their Crops, who may depend the greatest Care will be taken to give general Satisfaction. 6 w.

DAWSON & WALTER,
HAVE just imported by the **PORTLAND,** Capt. JAMES WILSON, from LONDON, a large and general CARGO of GOODS, for the Winter Season, which, with other late Importations, furnishes their Stores, both in Town and Country, with a very good Assortment.

BENJAMIN VILLEPONTOUX, and HENRY GRAY, jun. having entered into Co-partnership to sell the COUNTRY PRODUCE, beg Leave to tender their Friends their best Services; and shall be much obliged to the Friends of Mr. GIDON DUPONT, jun. for a transfer of their Favours to them.
Their Counting-House is kept opposite to GABRIEL MANICHAULT, Esq; in Church-street.

TO BE SOLD BY SIMON TUFTS,
NEAR THE NEW EXCHANGE,
JAMAICA, Windward Island, and Northward RUM, exceeding good old Arrack and Brandy, Geneva, Vinegar, Lime Juice, Loaf and brown Sugar, Citron, Almonds, coarse and fine Salt, &c.
Also, excellent good MADERA WINE by the D. zen.

TO BE SOLD, the Owner having no Occasion for him, a good CHAIR HORSE. Enquire in King-street, of JOHN KESSON.

GEORGE WOOD,

On the BAY, the North-West Corner of the New Exchange, Has just imported in the *Mermala*, Capt. Samuel Ball, And other Vessels lately from LONDON, a very large and Compleat Assortment of Stationary Ware,

Consisting of almost every Article in that Branch; WRITING Paper of all Kinds used, gilt and plain, warranted of the best Quality; all Sorts of Blank Books, bound in rough Calfs, ruled and plain, Parchment ditto, best Dutch Quills of various Prices, Crow ditto, Wafers from Crown Size to a Farthing, red and black Sealing Wax of all Kinds, best Office and common Pens, Ivory and Horn Pounce-Boxes, Pounce by the Pound, or in small Boxes, best London Ink Powder, best drawing Lead Pencils, round and flat red ditto, Surveyors Pocket Cases of Instruments, Compasses and Chains, ditto Indian Ink with Camel Hair Pencils, Pocket-Books with ditto, a great Variety of Spanish black Leather ditto, Compting-House Files, Lead Flats for laying on Paper, large and small, Paper Cases, Pocket-Books of Altes Skin, blue glazed Paper for Ladies to work upon, Message Cards, Barlow's best double and single folding Penknives, broad and narrow red Tape, large Ink Pots for Compting-Houses, small ditto, and Pewter Stand Dishes; neat Leather Ink Pieces for the Pocket, Ivory Pocket-Books of all Sizes, with Silver Clasp, Ivory Folding Knives, Blank Music Books, and Paper of all Sizes, Milliners' Waste Board, Pewter and Wood Sand Boxes, Fountain Pens, fine writing Vellum, and Parchment ditto for Drum Heads, Paints of various Colours in Shells, Champion's Copy Books in all the various Hands of Great-Britain, with the Greek, Hebrew, and German Characters, Slip Copy Books, Gold Leaf, Guitar and Violin Strings, &c. &c. &c.

Family Bibles of all Sizes, with and without Cuts, in all Variety of Bindings, Common Prayer Books in ditto, Stackhouse's History of the Bible, Burket on the New Testament, Flavel's Works, L'Estrange's Josephus, Jacob's Law Dictionary, Ainsworth's Latin and English ditto, 2 Vols. folio, ditto 4to and 8vo. Young's ditto, Cole's ditto, Boyer's French and English ditto; Johnson, Bailey, and Dyche's English ditto, Dictionary of Arts and Sciences, 4 Vols. 8vo. Delpino's Spanish and English ditto, Salmon's Geographical Grammar, ditto Gazetteer, Smollet's History of England, compleat, in 12 Vols. 8vo. Wilson on Survey, Love on ditto, Wilson's Navigation, Palouin's ditto, Simpson's Algebra, Euclid's Elements, Atkinson's Epitomy, Mariner's Compass, Seaman's Assistant, West-India Pilot, Mariner's Calendar, Compleat House Wife, Tifot on Health, Brook's Practice of Physic, James's Dispensatory, Burn's Justice, Shaw's ditto, Arnold's compleat Palmodist, Holdroyd's ditto, Bull's Harmonia Sacra, Drelincourt on Death, Sherlock on ditto, Pope's Works, Shakespear's ditto, Swift's ditto, a large Assortment of School Books, English, French, Latin and Greek, a great Variety of small Picture Books for Children, entertaining and instructive, with a Variety of Song Books; Likewise, a Collection of Books, consisting of History, Voyages, Travels, Lives, Memoirs, Novels, Plays, &c. &c. &c.

BOOK-BINDING carried on in all its Branches, Ledgers and Journals of all Sizes, and all Manner of Blanks, done agreeable to Orders, on the shortest Notice, the Paper warranted to be good, as usual, and at as reasonable Rates as any in the Province can afford.

ROBERTS & TAYLOR,
At their Store in Tradd-street, the Corner of Beaden's Alley, have received by the *Portland*, Capt. Wilson, the following Articles, viz.

WHITE, Blue, and Green Plains, double milled blue ditto, striped and plain Camblets for Negro Wenchers Gowns, Brussels ditto, Camblettees, Calamancos, Yarn Hofs, Linen and Cotton Checks, Furniture ditto, Check Handkerchiefs, Counterpanes, Ladies white Cloaks trimmed; Irish, Scotch and German Ombre-brugs, Bohemian and Hyson Tea, single and double refined Loaf Sugar, Porter in Barrels, Men and Womens Leather Shoes and Pumps; Boys, Girls, and Childrens ditto, Saddles, Bed Ticks, handsome japanned Waiters and Tea Trays, Guns, &c.—They have likewise to dispose of, a handsome RIDING CHAISE.

For SALE,

ONE Dozen genteel PRINTS, very large and elegant, engraved by *Strange*, cost £. 10 Sterling, will be sold at £. 60 Currency. Enquire of the Printer.

THE Co-partnership of **WEBB & DOUGHTY** being expired, they take this Method of returning their most grateful Thanks to their Friends in general, for their Favours conferred, and as they are extremely desirous of speedily closing their Concerns in England, will esteem themselves further obliged, would those indebted pay their Accounts this ensuing January, to enable them to accomplish the above.—All Demands against them are desired to be made known for Payment. 6 w.

TO BE SOLD at the Subscriber's House in Church-street, Charles-Town, on Tuesday the 5th of November next.

ALL the Effects of **MICHAEL WILLIAMS**, late of St. Thomas's Parish, Riding Chairmaker, deceased, consisting of compleat Sets of Tools, a Turning Wheel, with the Implements belonging thereto, Ash Planks, broad and narrow Poplar, Ash and May-Apple Boards, three Horses, Saddle and Bridles, Wearing Apparel, &c. All those indebted to the Estate of the Deceased, are desired to make Payment by the above Time; and those to whom he was indebted, are desired to send in their Accounts, properly attested, by the above Day.

THOMAS STINSON, Esq.

THE Subscriber informs his Friends in particular, and the Public in general, that he has removed from his House in *Elliot-street*, to *Beaden's Alley*, next Door to *M. R. Roberts & Taylor*, and opposite *Mr. John Brewster's*, where he carries on the **TAYLOR'S BUSINESS** in all its Branches, and will be much obliged to those who will favour him with their Custom, as they may depend on having their Work done in the neatest Manner, and with the quickest Dispatch.

HENRY LIEBEHENTZ.

N. B. He has a Front Floor to Let, either furnished or unfurnished, as may suit the Party; also a Dry Cellar.

LANDS FOR SALE,

By public outcry, at the window-house in Charles-Town, on Thursday next, the 17th day of October inst. at 12 o'clock.

A Tract on **ACCABEE**, one of the most beautifully situated country seats in this province, not more than seven miles from Charles-Town by land, and about the same distance by water. The whole contains four hundred acres, three hundred of which are in oak and pine wood, the rest in pasture under fence. The dwelling-house on it is of brick, with a large hall and parlour on the ground floor, and a passage and stairs in an entry between both; there are four bed-chambers above them, exclusive of the garret which has two unfinished rooms. The cellar is very convenient for a kitchen, being built and used for that purpose. On the south front of the house is a new piazza, which overlooks an unimproved garden quite down to the delightful river on which the whole is situated. Opposite to the house and garden, the river is computed to be upwards of a mile wide, and abounds with a variety of fish, oysters, &c. As there is plenty of wood, bricks may be made to advantage, and the number now at the landing will be a sufficient recommendation of the quality of the clay, &c. Vast quantities of lime may likewise be burnt, the shell banks being very contiguous to the landings, and the wood not far to cart.

A Tract at **STONO**, St. Paul's parish, butting and bounding, eastward and southward on lands belonging to the estate of the late *Robert McKewen, Esq.* and lands of *James Stanyarne, Esq.* westward and northward on lands of *Mr. Isaac Nichols*, deceased, and *Algeron Wilson, Esq.*

This Tract contains four hundred acres, and is principally adapted for the culture of indico, corn, &c. the soil being loose and fertile, it will also answer for most European grain; about seventy acres has been cleared, and a tolerable plantation house on it, but being rented out to several tenants, shoemakers, &c. it has been much abused, and at present is out of repair. It is well timbered with oak and pine, and its distance from the public landing at Friend Town, scarce exceeds two miles.

Another Tract at STONO, about a mile nearer the public landing than the above, containing by a re-survey three hundred and seventy-five acres, butting and bounding north-eastwardly on land belonging to *William Elliott, Esq.* (called *Winners*;) north-westwardly on land belonging to the estate of *Robert McKewen, Esq.* south-eastwardly on lands belonging to *Frederick Grimke, Esq.* and south-westwardly on lands belonging to *Charles Elliott, Esq.* This is a very compact tract, fit for indico, corn and rice; a great part of this small tract is in wood of oak, hickory, and pine, and affords good cooper stuff for any of the adjacent rice plantations. On it is a pretty good dwelling-house, now rented to *Mr. Joseph Dandridge*.

The purchasers may have one or two years credit, paying the interest punctually.

BARNARD ELLIOTT.

TO BE SOLD by private Contract, THE FOLLOWING

TRACTS OF LAND,

TWO HUNDRED ACRES on the East side of Broad River, the only Situation (within many Miles) for a Grist-Mill, the Country thereabout being very thick settled: It is also a healthy Spot, affording the greatest Variety of agreeable Prospects, and is equally good for Indico, &c.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, on the North Side of Broad River; butting on Land laid out to *JOHN HUNT, Esq.* equal in Quality to any Lands thereabout.

FIFTY ACRES, within *Saxe Guba* Township, upon a Branch called *Sandy Run*; an exceeding good Situation for a Mill.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, between the *Congaree* and *Wataree* Rivers; bounded on Lands originally granted to *VINCENT SIMMONS, WILLIAM HART, THOMAS HOWELL*, and *GEORGE HAIG*, not inferior in Quality to any Land in those Parts.

TWO HUNDRED ACRES, situated on the North Side of the *Congaree* River, upon a Branch called *Cabbin Branch*, adjoining to Lands at present the Property of *JAMES DANIEL*.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES of LAND, at the *Ridge*, upon *Cloud's Creek*, bounding to the South, on Land originally granted to *JOHN CARLIN*.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES of LAND, in the Fork between *Broad* and *Salady* Rivers, and on the South Side of *Collins's* River.

All the above LANDS, were originally the Property of *JOHN PEARSON, Esq.* who was a Surveyor in this Province, and a good Judge of Land; wherefore, it is to be presumed, he would not take up any but the best, or situated for some particular Advantage.

ONE THOUSAND ACRES on the *Wataree* River, all high River-Swamp, not inferior to any Land in the Province; butting and bounding on Lands laid out to *Colonel HENRY HYNE*, and *BENJAMIN ELLIOTT, Esquire*.

THREE HUNDRED ACRES of LAND, in St. Mark's Parish, *Crawson* County, mostly Swamp; granted to *ROBERT KNOX*, and esteemed a very valuable Tract.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES of LAND, in *Crawson* County; bounded by Land of *JAMES BOWMAN*, originally granted to *MATHEW BOWMAN*.

FIVE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-EIGHT ACRES, in St. Bartholomew's Parish, on the Head of Island Creek; bounded by Land of *Mr. NORTH* and *Mr. DANDRIDGE*.

The Purchasers of the above TRACTS, may have Twelve Months Credit, paying Interest, and giving Security. Apply to

JOHN WARD.

PETER LEGER.

thetf.

RUN-AWAY on or about February last, a negro fellow named **PRIMUS**, formerly the property of *Betty Wisp*, who purchased him from *Gowen*, a free fellow at *Penpon*, where he is well known, and is supposed to be some where thereabouts; he endeavours to pass for a free fellow, and as he is artful enough, may change his name; he speaks very good English, and is about 25 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, of a yellowish complexion, has a brother named *May* belonging to *Mr. Williams* in *Penpon*, who was run-away in company with him. A reward of **TEN POUNDS**, and reasonable charges, will be given to any person who will apprehend and deliver the said negro to the warden of the work-house, or to me in Charles-Town.

JACOB VALK.

TO BE SOLD by private Contract,

A PLANTATION at the Round O, lately bought of *BENJAMIN ELLIOTT, Esq.* containing upwards of 2200 acres, with a good dwelling-house, barn, and a machine that works twelve pestles, and a house over it, with every other convenient building, almost new. There is a sufficient quantity of rice land to have two large rice plantations, and not exceeding three miles to a landing, and not more than thirty sea miles to Charles-Town: It would be needless to give a pompous description thereof.

Likewise, a PLANTATION, (formerly advertised) at *Salkehatchee*, in St. Bartholomew's parish, containing 1000 acres, near 600 of which is prime rice land.

Whoever inclines to become a purchaser, for both or either of the above plantations, may rest at the Round O, with

6 w.

THOMAS JONES, sen.

A N OVERSEER that can be well recommended, is wanted to Inspect a Plantation with a small Number of Hands. Enquire of the Printer.

WHEREAS the subscriber has had several scandalous and malicious written bills stuck up in many public places about town, tending to injure his character and reputation with the public. Whoever will discover the author thereof, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive **One Hundred Pounds** reward, as witness my hand,

WILLIAM TWEED.

Brought to the WORK-HOUSE.

October 13, 1771. A new negro fellow, of the *Calabar* country, calls himself **JEMMY**, but cannot tell his master's name; he is 5 feet 2 inches high, yellow complexion, broad faced, red eyes, upper teeth filed, straight limbed, has been lately whipped; has on a white negro cloth jacket and breeches, with blue buttons at the collar and wristband. Taken up in *Charles-Town*.

October 13, 1771. A new negro fellow, of the *Kisibay* country, cannot tell his own or his master's name; he is 5 feet 1 inch high, thin visage, long beard, ears bored, wants two or three teeth forward, seems pretty old; has on a blue coat bound round the edges, and brass buttons, also a blue jacket under it. Taken up about three miles up the Path.

JOHN BROWN, Warden.

For SALE by private Contract,

ABOUT Twenty Tracts of LAND adjoining each other, known by the Name of the **Brotherhood Plantations,**

On *Pedee* River, situate just below the Court-House, equal in Quality to any Lands on the River; on which are two Settlements, with upwards of *Fifteen Hundred Acres* under Fence, a Saw-Mill, Grist-Mill, &c. The Place is capable of very great Improvements, and may be advantageously divided into four valuable Plantations.—The Terms of Payment will be made entirely easy to the Purchaser. Apply to

DAVID WILLIAMS.

TO BE SOLD by public Outcry, at the usual Place in Charles-Town, on Tuesday the 12th Day of November next,

TWO valuable Tracts of LAND, one containing 458, and the other 392 Acres, situate in St. Bartholomew's Parish, nearly adjoining to Lands of the Hon. *Daniel Blake, Esq.* and are exceeding good for Rice, Corn, or Indico. Any Person inclinable to purchase before the Day of Sale, must treat with the Subscriber at *Penpon*, who will shew the Land.

thetf. **WILLIAM BERRIE.**

THIS is to inform the Public, that the Subscriber has taken the **TAVERN** on the BAY, lately occupied by *Mr. HOLIDAY*. Town and Country Gentlemen, who please to favour him with their Company, may depend on the best Entertainment and civil Usage. A good ORDINARY every Day.

WILLIAM EDWARDS.

THE SADDLERS BUSINESS carried on as usual, at his Shop adjacent to his House, and fronting *Queen-street*, where he shall be glad of a Continuance of his Friends Custom, hoping by his Assiduity to merit it.

He Requests all those whole Accounts were due on *January* last, to call and settle the same, that he may be enabled to satisfy his indulgent Creditors. 6 w.

FOR SALE,

The following valuable TRACTS of LAND, viz.

THREE tracts of land adjoining each other, making in the whole 380 acres, situated in the *Walp* Tract, *Queenborough* township; bounded to the west on land of *William Jones*, to the east on land late of *Anthony Penney*, and to the north-east on *Pedee* river, having an extensive front of 92 chains on the said river.

One other tract on the north side of the said river, opposite the above, containing 250 acres.

One other tract of 300 acres, on the north side of the said river, adjoining lands of *William Allsen*, having an extensive front on the river.

One other tract of 154 acres, near the above, and on the same side the river.

One other tract of 200 acres, a few miles higher up, on the north side of the said river.

The whole of the above seven tracts of land contains 1184 acres; is fine high river swamp, proper for the culture of indico, hemp, corn, &c. and inferior to none in the said Township, being some of the earliest surveys in those parts. They will be sold together or separate, on easy terms. The purchasers may have one or two years credit if required.

PETER SLANN.

RUN-AWAY from my Plantation,

A Mulatto Wench named **SARAH**, well known in Town and Country; she is very artful and sensible; when she went off, carried a Negro Boy with her, named *Heller*, about 15 Years of Age, who had ahen Irons on.

TWENTY POUNDS Reward will be given to any Person who delivers her to me, or the Warden of the Work-House; and **FIFTY POUNDS** to a white Person, and **TWENTY** to a Negro, who gives Information by whom she is harboured, so that the Offender may be brought to Justice, being determined to prosecute such, with the utmost Rigour of the Law.

thetf.

STEPHEN MILLER.

At S T O T T's
MANCHESTER WARE-HOUSE,
Just imported in the Ship LAURENS, from LIVERPOOL,
A Large Assortment of Yorkshire Cloths,
Shallows, Cambrics, striped Duffels, fine Red Blankets,
Flannels, Felt and Beaver Hats, with a fresh Assortment
of MANCHESTER GOODS, to be sold on their usual
cheap Terms, for CASH.

Just imported in the Ship LAURENS, from LIVERPOOL,
CHOICE Red Port, Lisbon, and Mountain WINE.—Loaf Sugar, and fine Stove dried
white Salt, to be sold by
HEAD & GIBALL.

HALF a TUB of the finest flavoured
HYSON TEA, at 5 l. the lb. and a few Pieces of
west plain 3/4th MANTUAS, at Nine for One, Cash;
to be sold at the Subscriber's Store, the North-east Cor-
ner of Broad-street, directly opposite the New-Exchange.
WILLIAM DOUGHTY.

Charles-Town, September 9, 1771.
THOMAS WALTER, of Charles-Town, Merchant, having,
on the 23d Day of August last, executed unto us, an
Assignment of all and singular his real and personal Estate, Rights
and Credits, in Trust for the Benefit of such of his Creditors,
named in a Schedule therunto annexed, in Average and Pro-
portion to the Amount of their several and respective Demands,
who shall within Twelve Calendar Months from that Day, deli-
ver unto the said THOMAS WALTER, a final Release and Dis-
charge of their said Demands: We do therefore make this public
Declaration of the said Trust.

PETER MANICHAULT,
ROBERT WILLIAMS, Jun.
N. B. All Persons indebted unto the said THOMAS WALTER,
on Bond, Note, or Account, are desired to pay the same to
ROBERT WILLIAMS, Jun. by the 15th Day of November next;
in Default whereof they will be sued, without Distinction, or
farther Notice.

To be Let, and may be entered on immediately,
THREE convenient Lodging-Rooms,
ready furnished. They are so situated
as to have no Connection one with the other.
For Particulars, enquire in Church-street,
of JAMES JOHNSTON, Baker.

TO BE SOLD to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 16th
instant, between the hours of eleven and twelve,
THREE TRACTS of LAND, contiguous to one
another, situated in the township of Purryburgh, and
about 20 miles from Day's Creek Bridge, containing in the
whole 2020 acres; 350 of which are said to be very good
swamp, the line just taking in some pine barren, 700 acres
are chiefly pine barren. The lands on the survey bounded
south on Robert Williams, east on Purry's Barony, Thomas
Cambus, David Sauter; north on Conrad Kyff and Piere
Nicholas; with on Conrad Kyff and vacant land, granted
originally to Jacob Waldbourger, deceased, and sold pur-
suant to his last will and testament. Credit will be given
to the first of January, paying interest, and giving approved
security, the property not to be altered until the terms are
complied with. The plats and grants may be seen in the
hands of
ROBERT WELLS.

Just imported, and to be sold by
HEWET & LYNCH,
COACH-MAKERS, in MEETING-STREET,
A Very neat London made PHAETON, with Harness
for one or two Horses, as one Horse may draw it
with ease, being made on the lightest Construction.
Also, another PHAETON, very little the worse for wear,
with a Top and Glass in the Back.
Likewise, a ready made CHAIR, and CHAIRS engaged
as good as any imported.—Enquire as above.

On TUESDAY the 12th of October, Inst.
WILL BE SOLD,
A Cargo of One Hundred and
Thirty-three HEALTHY and PRIME
NEGROES,
Just arrived in the Snow GAMBIA, Capt.
JAMES WILLIS,
After a Passage of six Weeks from Gambia.
POWELL, HOPTON, & Co.

WILLIAM GIBBONS,
Has for Sale, on BARNFORD's Wharf,
INCH, Inch and a Quarter, and Inch & Half Pine Boards,
Claret by the Dozen or Half Dozen, a Quantity of
West, Friesland in Cases, 50,000 of Shingles, Madame
Fu Tonge in Baskets, Oil in Cases, about 300 Bushels of
Salt, preserved Ginger by any Quantity, and other Sorts
of Sweetmeats, such as, Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Citron,
Pappas, Pine-apples, mixed together.

THE Co-partnership of JOHNSTON and
SIMPSON, having been expired for a considerable
Time, and yet many of their Accounts remaining unsettled.
Notice is hereby given to all Persons indebted to the said
Co-partnership, to discharge their respective Debts before
the first Day of January next, and that after that Day all
Bonds, Notes, and open Accounts, remaining unsettled,
will positively be judged with JAMES SIMPSON, Esq; to
be recovered: It is therefore hoped, all concerned will take
due Notice.
CHARLES JOHNSTON,
JOHN SIMPSON.

WANTED on Hire, by the Month
or Quarter, a Negro Wench that
can do all Kinds of House Work. Enquire
of the Printer.

TO BE SOLD,
A Good double row'd HARPICORD.—
Enquire of the Printer.

St. GEORGE.

THE MEMBERS of ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY, are
desired to attend a QUARTERLY MEETING, on
Wednesday the 30th Instant, at Mr. Tule's Tavern on the
Bay, by Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon.
By Order of the President,
WILLIAM MAXWELL, Sec'y.

As there is a Sum of Money left in the Hands of the
Subscriber, belonging to the Estate of Mr. TAMPLE,
Barrister-At-Law, late of King-Street, deceased; all Persons
having any Demands against the Deceased, are desired to
send them in, properly attested, by the 10th of January
next, in order that a fair Dividend of his Effects may be
made amongst his Creditors; and those who are any Ways
indebted to the Estate of the Deceased, are requested to
call and settle the same by the above Time.
JAMES JOHNSTON, Baker.

WANTED,
An OVERSEER, to take Charge of an airy, plea-
sant, and healthy Plantation, on Charles-Town Neck,
with a few Hands, a single Man, who has a moderate Know-
ledge of plowing, planting, and gardening, and can bring
proper Recommendations, as to his Industry, Sobriety, and
Honesty: Or, a Man thus recommended, with a Wife, will
meet Encouragement, if she has been used to the Dairy,
and raising of Poultry, and will give due Attention to those
Objects. Enquire of the Printer.

WANTED,
An OVERSEER, that understands Ditching and Plant-
ing; a Man that has a few Negroes will be taken
on Shares.—For Particulars, enquire of Abraham Roulain,
Cabinet-Maker, in Trade-street, or in St. Thomas's Pa-
rish, of JAMES ROULAIN.

TO BE SOLD at public Vendue, on Wednesday the 30th
instant, if a fair day, if not, on the first fair day there-
after, at the plantation of Mr. JONATHAN DUBOIS,
deceased, at Sewes.

PART of the said estate, consisting of horses, sheep,
goats, a cart and chair, and household furniture. The
conditions of the sale will be made known on the day of
sale. All persons indebted to the said estate, are desired to
make payment by the day of sale; and those that have any
demands against the estate of the deceased, are desired to
send them in, properly attested, by the above time.
ELISHA WHILDON, Executor.

Charles-Town, September 30, 1771.
On Wednesday the 13d Day of October, will be disposed of
at public Vendue, at the House of the Reverend THOMAS
PANTING, in Guignard-street, deceased;

ALL the personal Estate of the said deceased, consisting
of Household Furniture, most of which is new and
fashionable, a very good House Wench, this Country born,
another stout young Wench, and a smart Waiting Boy, a
Riding Chair, Harness, and three Horses, with several other
Articles.

At the same Time likewise will be disposed of by public Vendue,
His Right in the Library Society, a Collection of valu-
able Books, and many Copies of the School-Books now in
general Use, of the best Editions.

Those who are indebted to the said Estate, are desired to
make Payment; and those to whom the same is indebted,
are desired to make known their Demands immediately, to
ROBERT COOPER, Executor.

N. B. It is requested of all Persons possessed of Books or
other Effects belonging to the said Estate, to return them
before the Day of Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS hereby give this public Notice, that
they are determined to have all their Accounts settled to
this Date, particularly for WOOD and LUMBER sold by them.
And as they have made many bad Debts by long Credits, they
are resolved not to send any more Wood or Lumber off the
Wharf until the Cash is paid for them and Carriage. Every Ac-
count so due, will be speedily delivered, and they expect to be
no longer put off by those who have been repeatedly called on.
All Accounts unsettled will, after the first of October next, be
put into proper Hands, to be recovered without farther Notice.
September 7th, 1771. CROSS & CALVERT.

They have for Sale on WRAGG'S WHARF, a Quantity of
LARGE GRAIN SALT.
WILLIAM WILSON,
HAS imported in the Caroline Merchant, Captain Mestall,
and the Dispatch, Captain McEllister, from LONDON,
A neat ASSORTMENT of GOODS,
Which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, at his store on
the BAY, near the EXCHANGE, viz.

PLAIN and striped mantua, flowered and
plain suttin, ditto pealung, flowered and plain mode,
English perian; thread, blond, black, and Hanover lace;
Holland and Manchester tape, princes stuff, flowered and
corded dimity; flowered, plain, and long lawns; chipt
hats, ladies satin cloaks and hats, work'd muslin aprons
and handkerchers, book and jacquet muslin, mens work'd
ruffles, muslin handkerchers and cravats; high and low
priced Irish shirting and sheeting linen; printed linens, ca-
licoes and cottons, India chints, nankeens, bed lace, silk
umbrellas, silk and thread pavilion gauze, glass shades,
wine glasses, tumblers, India china, delft and queen's
ware, humbugs, Russia diaper, damask and diaper table
cloths, dowlas, garlis, heffens, oznaburges, list and scotch
carpets and carpeting; men and women's silk, thread, cotton
and worsted stockings; silk and worsted breeches patterns,
men and women's gloves; men, women, boys and childrens
shoes, ladies black satin and brocade shoes, fashionable rib-
bons, flowered and plain silk gauze, jockey caps, fine Hol-
land and Lisle thread; flourishing, knitting, and India
cotton; currants, raisins, black pepper, saltpetre, cloves,
cinnamon, allspice, nutmegs, loaf sugar; superfine beaver,
cashmere, and felt hats; checks, perfumery, Oronoko and
Rogers's tobacco, Poland starch, fig and powder blue, sweet
oil, ketchup, capers, fine twine, bed cords, neat japan'd
tea trays, knives and forks, large dining-room looking
glasses, ladies dressing ditto, fashionable superfine broad
cloths, negro cloth, duffels and bed blankets, sagathies, Bath
costing, frouds, fine and coarse cambrics, duroys; silk,
coloured, and check handkerchers, iron pots, rice tickles,
painters colours, a neat assortment of cabinet-makers goods,
gun-powder, shot; hyson, fine single, green, congou, and
bohea tea; Italian head and breast flowers, needles and
pins, saddlery, tin ware, ironmongery, pewter, and many
other articles too numerous to particularize.

N. B. Ship BRAD, milk and water BIKETT, and
FLOUA in barrels and bags.

Brought to the WORK-HOUSE.

June 2, 1771. A new negro fellow, named BOB, 5 feet
6 inches high, of the Cambr country, speaks little or no
English, is a stout, well set fellow, his beard long, has on
a white negro cloth jacket and breeches, says his master's
name is Waters. Taken up at Col. By's plantation, Ashpes.

June 15, 1771. A new negro fellow, named JACOB,
of the Guinea country; he is 5 feet 10 inches high, straight
and well limbed, has both his ears bored, and has a scar
over his right eye, speaks bad English, and says his master's
name is Peter. Taken up at Cambahere.

June 20, 1771. A negro fellow, named SMART, 5 feet
6 inches high, speaks a little English, says he belongs to
John Ballins, in Charles-Town, has on a white jacket and
breeches, the waist and knee-garters blue; he is of the
Guinea country, and is straight and well made.

July 3, 1771. A new negro fellow, of the Fallab coun-
try, cannot tell his own or his master's name; he is 5 feet 5
inches high, red eyed, long beard, a cut behind his left ear,
a scar or two on his back, straight limbed, has on an osna-
brug shirt and new blanket. Taken up at Mr. Norman's
plantation, Goose-Creek.

July 24, 1771. A new negro fellow, calls himself
Boson, but cannot tell his country; says he belongs to Mr.
Waters; he is 5 feet one inch high, thin jawed, his country
marks on each side his face and belly, wants two of his
fore teeth, straight limbed; has on two old white negro
cloth jackets. Taken up at Mr. Hunter's place, Up-the-path.

August 16, 1771. A negro fellow, of the Angola coun-
try, calls himself CAMAR, says his master's name was Wil-
liam Anderson, lived at the Indian Land, but being dead,
he cannot live with the family, he is 4 feet 11 inches high,
of a black complexion, wants several teeth forward, has a
small cut in his forehead, stout made, talks good English,
and carries the marks of an old offender; has on an old
white negro cloth jacket and breeches, and a new osnabrug
shirt. Taken up at Mr. James Poffell's plantation, near
Ashpes.

September 9, 1771. A negro fellow, of the Guinea coun-
try, calls himself JUNE, says he belongs to Mr. Ben, at
Lynch's creek; he is 5 feet 6 inches high, thin visage, long
beard, a large scar on his back, the toes of his left foot
stand in very much, speaks little English; has on an old
white negro cloth jacket and robbin, also an old pair of
black breeches. Taken up at Sampson Neyle's plantation,
Santes.

September 13, 1771. A new negro fellow, of the An-
gola country, cannot tell his own or his master's name; is
5 feet 7 inches high, full faced, red eyes, marked on each
side his face with small dots; a small scar on his right
cheek, no beard; has on an old white osnabrug shirt and
breeches, dyed with indico. Taken up near Thomas Hen-
ning's plantation, called Sampit, near George-Town.

September 16, 1771. A new negro fellow, calls him-
self CUDJO, but cannot tell the name of his master or coun-
try; he is 5 feet 5 inches high, full faced, has his country
marks on each cheek and forehead, also on his left arm and
belly, wants several of his fore teeth, has an old white
negro cloth jacket and osnabrug breeches. Taken up at
Mr. Robert Gibbs's plantation called Bennet's Point, on
Ashpes River.

September 17, 1771. A new negro fellow, calls himself
TOM, says he has an old mistress, but cannot tell her name,
two young masters, named Billy and Johnny, Billy he says
lives in town; he is 5 feet 7 inches high, big eyes, small
beard, a large scar over his left breast, and under the left
arm seems like a burn, stout limbed, has on an old white
negro cloth jacket, with a cap bound round with blue.
Taken up at Cambahere Ferry.

September 19, 1771. A new negro wench, of the An-
gola country, calls herself JUBA, says her master's name is
Jacky and her mistress's Betty; she is 4 feet 8 inches high,
yellow complexion, thin visage, straight limbed, seems
pretty old, has on an old white negro cloth rapper and peti-
coat, and a cap of the same. Taken up at Thomas Fer-
guson, Esq; plantation, Parker's Ferry.

September 30, 1771. A new negro fellow, of the An-
gola country, calls himself FORTUNE, says he has no
master, only a mistress; he is 5 feet 7 inches high, marked
with the small-pox, long beard, a remarkable flat nose, his
country marks on his breast, has on an old white negro
cloth jacket, with a blue patch on the left shoulder. Taken
up at Mr. Jeremiah Savage's plantation, near Wappoo.

October 9, 1771. A new negro boy, calls himself FRANK,
says his master's name is Summers, but cannot tell the name
of his country; he is 4 feet 4 inches high, yellow com-
plexion, pitted seemingly like the small-pox all over his
breast, and several scars on his right knee, has on a blue
jacket and breeches, with metal buttons, a check shirt, and
a leather cap, with Frank wrote on the inside. Taken up
at Mrs. Ballard's plantation, Up-the-Path.

JOHN BROWN, Warden.

WILLIAM LOOCKOCK,
Has imported in the last vessels from LONDON,
A Compleat and general assortment of chymical, galeni-
cal preparations and drugs, with almost every family
medicine now in use, among which are, the famous essence
of JOHNSON or TURPETH ROOT, being a native of the
remote parts of this province, and which is the most certain,
easy and effectual medicine ever found in all venereal cases.
Fifteen drops being taken morning and evening, in a glass
of water or any thing convenient, will most effectually rout
that disorder in a few days, and never leave any pleet or
weeping after it, which is too often the case: It is likewise
a most effectual medicine in all rheumatic complaints, leprosy,
scurvy, old sores or ulcers, nay even in all chronic disor-
ders; it will cure the yaws effectually in a few days; and
will be sold on the most reasonable terms at his MEDICINAL
WARE-HOUSE, in Broad-street.

TO BE SOLD,
By WILLIAM WEBB,
LONDON MADERA WINE, of a
very fine Quality, in Pipes and Quarter
Casks, and a few Hogheads of choice
old JAMAICA RUM. 6 w.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by CHARLES
CROUCH, in Elliott-Street; where all
Manner of Printing Work is performed
with Care and Expedition.

From the CAPE-FEAR MERCURY, AUGUST 14.

Mr. Bova,

THAT the people called Regulators have been injured by the public officers is a point I have always insisted upon, yet I also insist that the injuries they have sustained were not so enormous as the world hath been made to believe; that they were not precluded (unless by their own means) from justice, and that many of their complaints had no real existence: But before a conclusion be drawn let us examine facts.

In June 1768, Hunter and Howell, deputies by the Regulators, waited upon Governor Tryon with a state of their case drawn up by themselves, or their direction. They promised to submit to the determination of his Excellency and his Majesty's honourable Council. This determination was transmitted to them by the hands of their deputies. They paid little or no regard to it, but complained of the Governor for not having convened the whole council board, though some members of it lived at the distance of some hundred miles, and some were out of the province; besides, three members constitute a board, and upon this occasion fix attended; a number sufficient to transact any business cognizable by that board; yet this they called partiality, and a preclusion from justice.

By these deputies the Governor wrote to the Regulators collectively, pointing out their duty to them, and promising, among other things, "To give his Majesty's attorney-general orders to prosecute every officer who had been guilty of extortion or illegal practices in his office, upon any application or information lodged, &c. &c. and on his arrival at Hillsborough to set up a proclamation forbidding all such dishonourable and illegal practices." In a pamphlet published by them in 1770, they say the Governor "excused himself from protecting or helping us, any further than to order the attorney to set up a proclamation." This is a misrepresentation too obvious not to be done wilfully, and with design. They curtailed the promise of its most essential part, and artfully perverted the Governor's intention, which would naturally prejudice the people against him, and make them believe he disregarded their complaints, though he had declared his earnest desire of having justice done them, and their grievances redressed.

Much in the same manner did they treat another very respectable character. They pretended to be influenced by his advice; he gave it with candor, and promised to interest himself in their behalf as far as was consistent with justice and the laws of the province. Upon this they grew more licentious, and made use of his name as a sanction for his unjustifiable conduct, whereby they forfeited all claim to his patronage, and then falsely imputed to *that* conduct, which in justice to himself, they had obliged him to adopt. Fear never prevented that gentleman from doing what he thought right, but I must confess his resolution fails in some points, for he *dare* not do a base thing.

Authorized by you, Sir, I informed them "you would publish in the *Cape-Fear Mercury* whatever might have a tendency to procure them justice, provided they would be responsible for what they advanced, and use decent language in their writings. To this they returned no direct answer, but referred to a pamphlet published by them some time ago, which I knew contained a very unfair representation of things. Their not complying with your terms, was to me a proof of the dishonesty of their intentions, and your terms incontrovertibly prove the falshood of the assertion, *That the privilege of the press was denied them.*

They alleged the money collected by the taxes in the county had been embezzled or misapplied; the Governor assured them, the sheriffs accounts with the vestry and the court for the parish and county tax had been examined and approved. They imagined there had been paid into the treasury a sufficient sum for sinking all the paper money of former emissions, and insinuated that the treasurer either defrauded the public, or that the Assembly, from some sinister views, did not burn the money according to law. The first could not have been long practised without the knowledge of the Assembly (and it is well known the treasurer's accounts have been always fair and approved) and had the latter been the case, the public would soon have known it. Both these insinuations were groundless; and to suppose the paper money was all sunk while so much of it was current among us, was highly absurd. Had the taxes that were yearly assessed, been regularly and duly paid, perhaps the paper money would have been sunk by that time, but they were not. Some sheriffs failed largely in arrears with the public, which sums could be recovered only by suits of law against the sheriff's securities, and sometimes even the securities failed. Besides, these people who took upon themselves to regulate the province paid no taxes for several years. They imagined, without any just cause, the public was abused and imposed on, that the legislature was in a confederacy against the people; and though the contrary was very evident, yet their imagining or reporting it, was a sufficient reason, with these people of candor, and their adherents, for its being really so, and for the world's believing it, contrary to reason and well known facts. In order, I suppose, to keep themselves in countenance, they reported, with their usual candor and veracity, that the counties of Brunswick and Cumberland had also refused to pay their taxes. It was the misfortune of these counties to be some time without sheriffs, who are by law appointed to collect all public monies; to this their non-payment was owing, and they paid punctually when a proper officer was appointed to receive.

The scarcity of money put many under difficulties to pay their taxes, which were increased by an act of the legislature for building a government house; but taxes were unavoidable and a government house much wanted; the burthen of which fell chiefly upon the importers of spirituous liquors on the sea board (an additional duty having been laid on liquors for that purpose) and the masters of slaves (for by an equitable regulation of this province, all inland taxes are assessed per poll) both these inconveniences were little felt by the Regulators, few of them having many slaves, and the liquors imported among them were generally smuggled by land from the adjacent provinces.

I have said "a government house was much wanted," this I suppose to be the truth, because the proposal for building one originated with the representatives of the people, and the bill for it was opposed in the house by very few besides the southern members. Considering the situation of the province, some have thought it imprudent to erect so spacious a building at the public expence; yet costly and expensive as it was, the addition it gave to our taxes was far from making it an act of oppression; neither was it a sufficient cause for flying in the face of government, or for refusing to pay the parish, county, or even the province tax. What would these people or their adherents have said, if government had followed their example, and expelled them the province for this notorious disobedience to the legislature? They had long refused to pay taxes; a sheriff dared not attempt to distrain for them; if he even attempted to serve a writ on them he was threatened, sometimes whipped and compelled to eat the precept. In September last they broke up the Hillsborough court, beat in a barbarous manner the lawyers that attended the court, and totally demolished the houses of one of them. But all these are things, it seems, of no moment, and beneath the notice of government, because the Regulators did them, and whatever they did was certainly for the public good. I am told they assert confidently (and are believed by some) that they did not intend to interrupt the court, but only to expel the lawyers. Even supposing a possibility of this being true, what judge would sit upon the bench to be eluded to by a mob. Not content with shutting up their own court, a large body of them went armed to Salisbury to prevent the sitting of the court for that district, which they also effected, to the great detriment of creditors, and the encouragement of fraud and villainy of every kind. Having so far accomplished their long premeditated scheme, they established courts of their own, from which juries

were excluded, that invaluable privilege of a British subject, the court being a committee (as they termed it) of their people, who all sat as judges. In these courts they determined actions of debt, and even of assault and battery; inflicting banishment on those who dared to disobey their decrees: Besides, they committed many lawless acts of outrage and violence; thereby rendering very precarious the liberty and property of his Majesty's liege subjects, and destroying the peace, the good order, and indeed the very constitution of the province.

In this state of confusion the Assembly met, and a letter addressed to the honourable Maurice Moore, Esq; and signed James Hunter*, appeared in the North-Carolina Gazette. This letter was designed to vindicate the Regulators, and to arraign the conduct of public officers; and indeed (besides some trifling inaccuracies) it wanted only *Truth* to make it a performance highly honourable to the writer; but, unfortunately for him, not one charge in it could be supported. Herman Husband, the Representative of the Regulators, solemnly disclaimed all knowledge of it; but it was proved he had altered it in some places, added to it in others, and had sent it to the press. He was before the professed patron of their cause, he was now the convicted patron of this letter; the contents of which he could not prove; therefore, and because he appeared to be the principal of the mob that interrupted the court at Hillsborough, he was expelled the House. He advanced not one specific charge that did not appear malicious or false, or both. It is generally granted that their sheriffs often imposed on them while they were permitted to collect, or distrain for, taxes; the only instance of which Husband mentioned to the Assembly, was a sheriff's taking eight shillings and four pence instead of eight shillings, which appeared thus; the sheriff took a Spanish dollar, which the taxable, from whom he had it, valued at eight shillings and four pence, though dollars were then current at eight shillings, besides dollars are not a legal tender in payment of taxes.

In the expulsion of Husband, the Assembly has been accused of acting from a compliance to, or a fear of, the Governor. Admitting they were such prostitutes, and the Governor so strenuous a stickler for injustice (neither of which I admit otherwise than as false and malicious) why did they not expel T. Pearson? he appeared in the Assembly openly and avowedly in favour of Husband and his party, and was accused by a crown officer. Had they been actuated by such dishonourable motives in the first instance, they certainly would in the second. They would at least have been consistent with themselves, and would have expelled the one on the same principles they expelled the other; for his Excellency deemed them both as enemies to the government. To me this conclusion appears reasonable and just; but the abettors of these people adopt their creed, and will not admit any thing that fixes a fault on them, to be reasonable or just; and yet they have the modesty to demand credit for whatever they say against the legislature, though contradicted by reputable evidence, or even by facts.

After expulsion, Husband was taken into custody, but the jury not finding a bill against him, he was dismissed. The Regulators, in the interim, determined to prevent his coming to a legal trial, mustered their forces, and were on their way to Newbern, full of threats against the legislature; but Husband met them and they dispersed.

The country was now justly alarmed, and being fully convinced nothing but an armed force could effectually reduce to good order, a set of people, who had trampled upon all civil authority, and acted in open contempt of the laws of the province, an Association was agreed upon, and signed by the principal inhabitants of Wilmington district, to which those of Newbern district also subscribed, and Governor Tryon, "anxious to restore good order and public tranquillity," offered his service, though at that time appointed to another government, and troops were instantly raised, agreeable to an act of Assembly, which troops did not consist of crown officers and lawyers. The privates were chiefly residents, and most of them either freeholders or the sons of freeholders. Their officers were in general gentlemen of property and character; there were also a great many gentlemen volunteers, of whom as well as of the officers, many were members of Assembly, who have ever strenuously opposed all arbitrary and oppressive measures.

When the two armies met, submission and a surrender of their outlaws were demanded by the Governor, and rejected by the Regulators. Agreeable to the Riot act of this province, the sheriff of the county was sent to order them to disperse, for which proper time was given them, but in vain. They treated his Excellency's proposals with contempt, dared the Loyalists to fire upon them. They declared they came prepared for a battle, and battle was their wish. With their guns cocked and presented, they endeavoured, by all the insolence and furrility of language they were masters of (in which they appeared to be adepts) to provoke our troops to fire sooner than the Governor promised he would, which promise he was so far from breaking, that he gave them more time. An exchange of prisoners was proposed; the Governor required it to be immediate, but waited a considerable time, in which he sent several messages to them; at last finding they detached parties to flank him on both sides, he sent a messenger expressly to acquaint them he was to fire; and till after this messenger was returned with their reply, *that he might fire and be damned*, there was not one gun discharged against them. These are facts not to be disputed, though the contrary hath been reported by some evil minded persons; but I think the impartial will be convinced that the blood shed at the Alamance, was owing to the obstinacy of these insatiable people. They trusted to their numbers, in which they were deceived; and now many of them are of opinion that providence was against them.

In the evening before the engagement, two gentlemen from the Governor's camp had the misfortune to fall in with a party of Regulators. These gentlemen they made prisoners, tied, whipped, and otherwise abused them; which certainly was no indication of peaceful intentions; it was rather a commencement of hostilities. And after the Governor's proclamation of pardon had been issued, they fired upon a party of the Loyalists and wounded one of them. If this is not to be in actual rebellion, what, in the name of God, can possibly be called rebellion?

What the authors propose by it does not clearly appear, but it has been said, that in this battle at Alamance, not above five hundred Regulators were engaged, and that not more than ten were killed. Humanity makes me with this were true, but there are living evidences to prove their number was near three thousand, though a great many of them ran at the first fire, and there are dead evidences (which in this case are equal to living ones) that about four times that number expired on the spot.

As to Few, whose execution is so much exclaimed against, he was an enthusiast in their cause; he was taken on the field of battle, and he was an outlaw. His country had long before passed sentence on him. Mercy should be extended where it can, consistent with the public interest, but ever with discretion. Sometimes it is even criminal to spare. Let those who talk so indiscriminately of mercy remember that a *God of mercy is a God of justice*, and that justice doth not preclude from the heart the feelings of humanity. I have heard some of these all merciful people ask, why all the outlaws were not hanged as well as Few? and I make no doubt but that in their pious zeal for traducing the Governor and the Loyalists, they will call the pardon granted to some of them, if not an act of inhumanity, an act of injustice at least.

The man of Wake-County was punished, not because he would not fight against the Regulators, but because he very libe-

* One of their principals.

§ He was afterwards indicted for a riot, and not appearing, the court sat thirty days to give him and others time to come in with their evidences, he and they became outlaws.

rally offered money to those who would join into their service, and fight against their country. The prisoner, who was shot in attempting his escape, had been taken out of the front rank of the Regulators army, with all his accoutrements before the engagement began, in the height of which he made the attempt which cost him his life. The story of burning Few's house is totally false and groundless. Why then, and a great many other false reports should be industriously propagated, and facts wilfully misrepresented, I know not; but I am very sure those concerned in such vile traffic are unfriendly to the community, and dishonourable to society.

Those who know most of the Regulators, know they have been injured; but they also know that they aimed at something besides a redress of grievances. Among many other instances, Husband's conduct at the last session of Assembly, is a convincing proof of this. Every branch of the legislature was anxious to have their affairs examined and fairly adjusted; but instead of Husband's supporting their cause, he betrayed it, for he specified no one charge against the officers that could be legally proved. His conduct seemed calculated rather to offend and irritate than to conciliate government. It appears from their own papers they intended to take the command of the province (though this was not generally known among themselves) and to subvert its constitution. Some have suspected this from the first rift of that party; and some others who were long attached to them on account of their complaints, have at last been convinced, both by their writings and their conduct before the affair at Alamance, that to seize the reins of government was their final aim. The dying Mirrel confessed they were rebels, and that he fully deserved the ignominious death his country had assigned him. And one of their wounded, a little before he expired, thanked the gentlemen of our army for their civilities and humane treatment, begged them to forgive him for fighting against them; and declared it was unanimously agreed upon among the Regulators, if they proved victorious, to put every man in the government service to death.

To tell a people (especially if they think themselves injured) that they are oppressed, procures their attention, and some degree of respect. To espouse their cause and offer your service in obtaining them justice wins their affections. This game Husband played with these people, by which he acquired an influence among them. They placed a confidence in him, and without examining into the truth and propriety of his words and actions, they implicitly believed all he said and did was for their good. This confidence he availed himself of, and inflamed their minds. Real injuries were extremely exaggerated, and imaginary ones conjured into existence; many things were done as if solely intended to provoke government. The conduct and advice of individuals, as well as public transactions, artfully and wilfully perverted to disaffect and irritate the people; and, when all these failed in making profelytes, flagellation was often inflicted by some of his party. Many have been threatened and whipped into Regulators, as the jagged-cutter in the farce was into a physician. If their convert-*elect* still proved refractory, they contrived to bring him before their Committee, which was as arbitrary as the execrable star-chamber court, and from which there was no appeal, and banishment the only alternative. This was obtaining justice for the people, and redressing grievances with a vengeance.

Among those who devoted themselves to Husband and his colleagues, there were some without principle and without property, regardless of consequences, because they had nothing to lose, and too lazy to procure a living by honest industry, they were ripe for any enterprise. There were others again who had both property and principles, but with regard to government, republicans. Such people ever look with jealous eyes on public officers, and are enemies, from principle, to that subordination so essential to the being of a well regulated state. The majority of both these classes were, in disposition, Levellers. A man genteelly dressed gave them great offence. Husband had policy enough to bind them all to him, and to each other, by a solemn oath. This oath was taken by some without reflection, and they repented of it, but were too conscientious to violate it, by which means they were hurried into things which, in their hearts they condemned.

During the affair at Hillsborough in 1768 (the account of which published by them, is a most base representation, whereby they grossly abused the public) a number of these people, convinced of the badness of their measures, submitted to government. They appeared so smitten with guilt and grief for it, they commanded pity. Bound as they were by their oath, they dared not recede, and to take up arms against their Sovereign and Country filled them with horror. They chose, at last, the better part, and determined to become good subjects; but they were soon after insulted, abused, and even whipped by the Regulators; and were again obliged to join them, or have their houses burnt, and their farms ruined. Some, to avoid their persecutions, and the evils they were drawing upon themselves, removed out of the province.

By such indirect measures as these, the Regulators became a numerous and powerful party. At first they refused their obedience to the laws of the province, and at last they acted in open defiance of them. Some were indicted for the outrage committed in September 1770, and proclamations were issued, requiring them to submit to a legal trial; this they obstinately refused, no sheriff dared attempt to take any of them, and no posse comitatus could be raised against them, and thus they became outlaws.

It hath been said "legislature might have prevented matters from coming to such extremities." There is a wide difference between theory and practice, and I believe these theoretic gentlemen would have found it very difficult, if at all practicable, to satisfy a set of people, who looked upon every one as their enemy, who did not, in thought, word, and deed, coincide with their opinions. I admit that legislature was, at first, rather too inattentive to disturbances occasioned by these people. An immediate enquiry should have been made into the conduct of these public officers; the ambiguous and confused *Fee-law* should have been repealed; attorneys fees restricted; and officers guilty of extortions displaced and fined. But what legislature, under heaven, could satisfy the complaints and prevent murmurings of such a set of people? Some of republican principles, and others of no principle at all; few of them capable of knowing what was, or what was not, for the public good, and all infatuated to a degree of madness in favour of a man contentious in his disposition, and politics diametrically opposite to the principles of the British constitution. In the last session of Assembly the *fee-law*, so justly complained of, was repealed; extortion in any officer made a forfeiture of office, and the attorney fees limited. If any real grievances remained yet unredressed, and the redress in the power of the legislature, it was their own fault. Husband was supposed to attend that session as a member to assert their grievances, which if he had done (and that he did not hath plainly appeared) every thing legislature could have done in their favour would then have been done. He made many believe he came prepared to prove these people were oppressed with burthens too heavy to be borne; but when he opened his budget these mighty grievances vanished. They were so visionary and ill founded that truth disclaimed them all. Though this conduct of his was strangely mysterious, if he aimed at a redress of grievances; but I affirm it (and I am sure can authenticate the assertion) that he did not with for a redress of grievances on constitutional principles.

The most strict impartial scrutinists into these affairs have thought (something besides a redress of grievances was the ruling motive with Husband and his colleagues); because they wanted

introduce a form of government which they drew up, and which was subversive of our excellent constitution; because they misrepresented facts, and published falsehoods to the world; because they exaggerated the grievances of the people, and made them believe they were injured when they were not; because they would admit nothing to be right that contradicted their absurd and unreasonable plan of government; because they scarce ever took one step that did not tend to exasperate each party against the other, rather than to effect an accommodation; because when Husbands was called upon by the Assembly to declare their grievances, he either could or would not point out any real ones; and because instead of endeavouring to prevent the dreadful issue of an engagement, they prepared for war, and made poor ignorant people believe the government troops would burn, kill, and destroy them and their property, by which means they persuaded many to join their army.

Their intentions and opinion of their power, are clearly expressed in Howell's letter to Hunter, in which he asks of Hunter the clerkship of a county (an office in the gift of the Crown) and tells him he may do in these things as he pleases. When such was their conduct and such their avowed intentions; what, I pray, was left for government to do? We have already seen they had defiance to law and civil authority; they had, in fact, made themselves masters of several counties; and the whole province must either become their vassals, or they must be suppressed; to effect which recourse was had to an armed force as the only expedient. From a conviction of the justice and necessity of such an expedition to preserve the constitution of the province, gentlemen of the first character and property in it supported the measure, and carried it into execution at the hazard of their lives, in which compliance to Governor Tryon could not have been their motive; he was just about to leave the province, and they had no favours to expect from him; besides many of the officers and volunteers had been, for some time past, not upon best terms with his Excellency. A law of the province warranted the expedition, which these gentlemen supported, solely because they thought it a duty they owed to themselves and to their country; and though they deemed the Regulators as enemies to the province, yet were they not insensible to the feelings of humanity in their treatment of the prisoners and the wounded. That these were treated with cruelty or neglect, or that a gun was fired against them while a treaty or any thing like a treaty subsisted between the parties, I peremptorily deny; and I affirm, the reports that suggest either the one or the other, are most malicious falsehoods.

I am not surprised that those who believe Hunter's letter, and that the Loyalists discharged their cannon upon the Regulators while a treaty subsisted between them, should condemn the measures of government, and reproach those who could be guilty of disgraceful conduct. Were I of their faith, I would from my heart join them in their censures and reproaches; but the contents of Hunter's letter were proved to be false in open Assembly, and the other is notoriously false. Before I can subscribe to the assertion that in all rebellions the rulers of the state are the cause, I must renounce what little knowledge I have of history; though I do not mean by this to exculpate our public officers, many of whom have acted unworthily. We wanted regulation in many things, but not such Regulators as Husbands and his colleagues. Private pique and resentment, it is said, influenced these people, and some part of their conduct evince it. However justly founded their resentment may have been to individuals, it was villainous to involve a province in riots and tumults on that account; but as it hath eventually affected the province, I hope the conduct of the objects of that resentment will be strictly examined, and if they are found guilty, they may depend upon my services in endeavouring to entail that infamy upon their names, which enemies to their country deserve.

In this account of our public disturbances I have stated matters according to the best intelligence I could procure. If I have erred in any thing, it was not intentional, and I am open to conviction; I have wilfully misrepresented nothing; that being one of the things I most heartily despise. I pay court to no man or set of men, and I have no private quarrel with Husbands or any of his party; on the contrary, I have the greatest compassion for the most of them, being convinced they were extremely deceived and abused by their pretended patrons. Proper laws were enacted to prevent the exaction of exorbitant fees, but their sheriffs could not be tried while they prevented the courts from sitting. To me it is evident, these insatuated people received much more injury from those they defended than they did from the government against which they madly took up arms. In this opinion I am confirmed by the declarations of many of them; and this opinion, I am very sure, will be adopted by all those who will candidly inform themselves of the conduct of these people and the conduct of Government towards them. If the candid be deceived by misinformation, they may be convinced of their errors, but the partial never can.

That parties may subside, that justice may ever prevail over oppression, and that we may be ever a free, a flourishing, and a happy people, is the fervent wish of

A FRIEND to the PROVINCE.

PHILIP HAWKINS, & Co.
At their LINEN WARE-HOUSE in TRADD-STREET,
Have just received by the Magna Charta, Capt. Maitland,
A LARGE SUPPLY OF GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

A Great variety of printed calicoes and cottons, red and blue furniture cottons at 2s. 6d. the yard, very fine and handsome light and dark ground chints, furniture ditto with trimmings to suit, low priced and fine printed handkerchiefs, plain, striped, and flowered jaconet muslins; suits of worked muslins, very low; and some very fine and rich suits of worked lawn; 8-5th and 6-4th plain and flowered lawns, loom quilting, Irish linens and sheetings, counterpanes, checks, common and Flanders bed ticks, bed bunts, and LINEN-DRAPERY in general.

A large assortment of yarn, worked, cotton, thread, and silk hose, some of each very large sizes; very fine worked and silk breeches pieces; men and boys ready made drab, fustian, bestick, and cloth suits; furrows, cloaks, cardinals and other clops, cambiers, callimancoes, whineys, Bath coating and petticoating, bed blankets, some of an extra quality, a few pieces of fashionable BROAD CLOTH, figured silks, tafetas and gorgorons, all bought on the best terms, and will be sold at their usual very low prices, especially when a quantity is taken, and for cash.

Also, a great choice of fire-grates and dogs, fenders, sets of shovel, tongs and poker, and all sorts of surveyors instruments.

Raven duck, Bridport, East-Coker, London and Russia sail duck, with full and best three strand sea twine.
N. B. A few bales of London and Bristol DUFFELS, to be sold at *Nice for One*.

THE Co-partnership of BENJAMIN & EDWARD SIMONS, expiring the last Day of this Month, they return Thanks to their Friends for their past Favours, and beg a Continuance to

EDWARD SIMONS,

Who carries on the FACTORAGE BUSINESS as usual. And as there is an absolute Necessity of closing the Concern of the said Co-partnership as soon as possible, they request all Persons indebted to make Payment, or otherwise settle to their Satisfaction. At the same Time, those to whom it is indebted, particularly who have Demands for Freight, Wharfrage, Coopersage, &c. are desired to call for Payment.
September 27, 1772.

WAKEFIELD,

At his LINEN WARE-HOUSE in Broad-street, situated between the Hon. William Bull, Esq. and Messrs. Aspinwall & Chiffells, has imported in the Magna Charta, Captain Richard Maitland,

A LARGE and VALUABLE CARGO,

Consisting of an Assortment of all the following Articles, viz.

THREE-Fourths, 7 5th, and 8 5th IRISH LINENS, from 1 d. to 5s. the Yard, coarse and fine Sheetings, long Lawns, clear Lawns, flowered Lawns, and a Variety of Needlework Lawns, Cambricks, plain, striped, and checked Muslins, with an Assortment of Tombour Work; Muslins, elegant Patterns, and very cheap; Jaconet Muslins, Book Muslins, sprigged Coffer Muslins, Dorea Muslins and Hummums, Clouting and Napkinning Diapers and Damasks, Tea Napkinning, Garlix, Dowlas, brown Hollands, brown and bleached Osnaburghs, Ticklenburgh, Quadruples, Crocus, Hessian, with a very great Variety of printed Linens, Calicoes, Cottons, and very cheap Furniture Cottons at 2s. 6d. the Yard, English and India Chintzes, with a few Pieces of China Tafetas, plain and flowered, with an Assortment of Handkerchiefs, from 3 p. 6d. to 12 s. 6d. the Dozen, China, Loaf Sugar, Bohea and Hylon Tea, with an Assortment of Spices, Gold and Silver Lace, with a Variety of rich Gold and Silver Star sprigged and spangled Hoops and Buttons, newest Fashion; a few Waistcoat Shapes, embroidered with Gold, very cheap; Broad Cloths, Beavers, Duroys, Sagathies, Cashmirs, and Shalloons, with suitable Trimmings, Flannels, Flock Mattrasses from three Feet to five Feet, with 7-4th, 8-4th, 9-4th, and 10-4th Bed Blankets, Fearnought Jackets, &c. Fish Hooks, Pedemont Sconces, Mahogany Dressing Glasses, Tea Boards, and Bottle Boards lined, Dutch Shoe Thread, Shop, Seine Twine and Marline, Mens Shoes and Pumps, Women, Girls and Maids Stuff Shoes and Pumps, Childrens Morocco Shoes, Turlington, Saucers Pans, Lanthorns, Perfumery.—Manchester Goods, viz. Linen and Cotton Checks, all Wedths, with Burdett and Paoli's, Bed Bunts, Thicksets, jeans, Dimities, plain and flowered Velvets, Counterpanes, Jeanets, Corderoys, and Satinets.—Haberdashery in all its Branches, viz. Pettycoats, Cardinals, black and white Cloaks, Fans, Thread Lace, Blown Lace, double edged, Catgut, Cypress Gauzes, plain and sprigged Egrets, Satin Caps, Oilrich Feathers, Bonnets, Chipt Hats, Ear-rings, &c. &c. &c. Pewter, Pickles, Glass Ware, Brashes, Tobacco Pipes, Coaks, Brimstone, Tammies, Durants, Callimancoes, Cambricks for House Wenchers wear, Sergeenism, Bombazens, Perfians, Alamodes, Satins, Sarsnet, with a Variety of the newest fashioned Lutestrings, Mantuas, Ducapes, and Brocades, with suitable Trimmings. Cutlery, Hats, Violins, Gloves, Stationary, Guns, Pistols, Rice Sieves, Hosiery, with some new fashioned clocked Silk Stockings, and Macaroni Waistcoats, with Gold Trimmings.

All which were bought on the very best Terms, and will be sold at the very lowest Prices, especially where a Quantity is taken, and for Cash.

For Sale by private Contract,

A Valuable PLANTATION or Tract of 300 Acres of high LAND, on Santee River, within ten Miles of Laurens's Ferry, being very good for Corn and Indico: On which is a good Dwelling-House, Out-Houses, &c.—Also, 550 Acres of good River Swamp Land, adjoining to the above, and esteemed as good for Indico and Corn as any in those Parts.—Likewise, another Tract of 165 Acres of River Swamp Land, situate on Watte Lake, also good for Indico and Corn.—Any Person inclinable to purchase said Land, may have Twelve Months Credit, by applying to me on the Premises.
WILLIAM NEWMAN.

Imported in the Magna Charta, Captain Maitland, from L O N D O N,

SUNDRY MERCHANDIZE, amongst which are, a large ASSORTMENT of Yorkshire STUFFS for Negro Wenchers Gowns, at 1. 10 the Piece; with very cheap GULIX HOLLANDS from 27s. 6d. to 40s. the Ell, to be sold at JOHN DAVIES'S Store in Bedon's Alley.

TO BE SOLD at public Vendue, on Tuesday the first Day of November next, at the usual Place in Charles-Town,

A Tract of LAND containing 100 Acres, in Granville County, on the Four-Mile Branch of Savannah River, bounded on all Sides by vacant Land. Also, One Hundred and Fifty Acres on Campbell's Creek, a Branch of Santee River, in Craven County; bounding S. W. and N. W. on vacant Land; there is a Corn-Mill on said Land.—Any Person inclinable to purchase before the Day of Sale, may apply to
MARY MAGDALENA DEEG.

ALL Persons who have Accounts against WILKIE and LANGRISH, are desired to send them in; and those who are indebted, are requested to settle immediately, with JOHN LANGRISH, Surviving Co-partner. Who begs that WILKIE and LANGRISH's Customers may continue their Favour, as he proposes carrying on the Cooperage Business as heretofore.

THE Creditors of ROBERT WILLIAMS, late of Pedee, (if any) and those of JESU WILLIAMS, late of the same Place, are ONCE MORE desired to send in an Account of their respective Demands, properly attested, by the First Day of January next, at farthest, to
DAVID WILLIAMS.

EIGHTY large STEERS, To be SOLD,

FIT either for Stall-Feeding or Working Oxen, to be delivered at any Time between this and the 15th of November, in Parcels of not less than Twenty. Enquire of
WILLIAM WILLIAMSON.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A BLACK-SMITH, that can be well recommended in his Business; such a Person, by applying on Horse-Savannah, St. Paul's Parish, to the Subscriber, will meet with good Encouragement.
NICHOLAS SWENDERSHIME.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on the 9th of December next, THE pleasant and well situated House in Tradd-street, at present rented by Mr. Charles Atkins, having all Manner of Conveniencies, a very good Garden, and Well of Water. For further Particulars, apply to
ROBERT PRINGLE.

LOST about the middle of July last, a worked Pocket-Book, with blue lining, and green silk ferret binding, containing several bonds, notes, and orders, which are of no use to any person but the owner. Whoever brings it to the printer hereof, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

WILLIAM CASSON, of Black River, tells a brown bay gelding, 13 hands high, about 7 years old, branded on the mounting shoulder with Criss-cross, on the mounting buttock T V, some small white saddle spots, a few white hairs in his forehead, and is a trotter. The owner of said Bray must apply within six months after the date hereof, and prove his or her property before
August 12, 1772. JOHN EGAN.

STRAYED into my plantation, a small gray mare, about 12 hands high, neither branded nor docked. Whoever owns the said mare, may have her, proving their property, and paying charges.
MALLORY RIVERS.

Jacksnburgh, September 13, 1772.

THE following STRAYS have been told before me. By John Coons, a black mare, about 13 hands high, branded on the off shoulder and buttock RB, the R inverted.

By Samuel Singleton, a black steer, with a white face, having but one horn, branded I K, marked in one ear with a crop, and in the other two slits.

By Lazarus Bryars, a brown bay mare, about 13 hands high, branded on the mounting shoulder I, and on the mounting buttock S.

H, has one glass eye, a narrow snip down her face and nose, both ears cropped.

By Edward Garvin, a black bull, about 6 years old, marked in one ear with an upper and under keel, and in the other with an upper keel, has no visible brand.

By James Lewis Cullis, a sorrel gelding, about 13 hands and a half high, 5 years old, paces a little, and trots, branded on the mounting buttock RG, or RG joined.

The owners may prove their property before
WILLIAM SWINTON.

TO be hired out by the Month, a Wet Nurse, without a Child, who is a very healthy Wench. Enquire of the Printer.

WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth Robinson, eloped from me the first of June last, without any provocation, and carried several of my goods away with her: This is therefore to forewarn all persons whatsoever from crediting her on my account, or concealing any of the goods, as I am determined to put the law in force against them.
JOHN ROBINSON.



RUN-AWAY from my plantation, on Pedee river, the 10th of May last, a negro man named CUDJOE, 31 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, of a yellowish cast, the joints of two fingers on his left hand has been hurt, speaks good English, and is extremely artful; he has been in West-Florida, where it is probable he may endeavour to make his escape. A reward of TEN POUNDS,

and reasonable charges, will be given to any person, who will apprehend and deliver the said negro man to the warden of the work-house, or the subscriber; also a reward of TWENTY POUNDS will be given, on conviction of the offender, to whoever will give information of his being harboured by a white person, and TEN POUNDS if by a negro.
PETER SIMONS.

TO BE SOLD, on Thursday the 14th of November next, at the plantation of the late BENJAMIN HASKINS, at Indian-Land;

ALL the ESTATE of the said deceased, consisting of two very valuable TRACTS of LAND, both adjoining, and on a navigable creek, where schooners of large burden may load.—On one of the tracts is built that commodious well-known house where the said Mr. HASKINS kept tavern, and which is generally esteemed one of the best stages for that purpose of any to the southward; being on the high road to Georgia, East-Florida, &c. On the said plantation is every building necessary for the above design, or for a private family.

The other tract contains a large body of oak, near to a landing; and also a large quantity of yellow pine for sawing.

A L S O,

ALL the NEGROES of the said estate, consisting of a parcel of prime field slaves; together with some valuable house servants, coopers, lawyers, &c. All the cattle, sheep, hogs, household furniture, the crop on the first mentioned plantation, and horses, among which are some very fine ones of the English breed.

The conditions of the sale are, credit to the first of March, 1772, for all sums not under fifty pounds, and under that, to be cash. The property not to be altered till bond and security is given.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, Executor.

RUN AWAY on the 5th of October, instant, an apprentice lad named John Roberts, about 5 feet 5 inches high, has long dark brown hair tied behind; had on when he went away, a black coat, an osnabrug coat, a pair of Russia drab breeches, a white linen waistcoat, rounded flaps, with a welt, in imitation of a pocket, white thread stockings, and flouched hat. Whoever takes up and delivers him to me, or to the warden of the work-house, shall receive TEN POUNDS reward.
WILLIAM GILES, Stay-maker.

STOLEN, a BLACK HORSE, about 14 Hands high, with a thick Mane, and Paces, branded on the mounting shoulder I O, and on the mounting Buttock S D.

Whoever brings the said Horse to me, shall have a Reward of TEN POUNDS; and whoever informs me of the Thief, shall receive FIFTY POUNDS Reward, to be paid on Conviction.
ISAAC HUGER.